The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 26.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 12, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 546.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*

L. H. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank.

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH & SOUTHWEST.

:o:

We, the undersigned, importers and Jobbers in the City of Charleston, in view of the present excited state of the country, deem it proper to bring to the notice of the interior Merchants the claims we have to their patronage and custom. The majority of us have been long established in business, and from our experience are well acquainted with the wants of this section of country. All of us hold sentiments in common on the agitating question of the day—slavery; and all of us desire, as far as practicable, to become commercially independent of the North. We have no desire to underate the energy and enterprise of the Merchants of Northern cities, but we claim to be able to supply goods in our respective lines, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. We have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any and our importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or whose interest prompts them to mislead.

American goods we obtain from the manufacturers on as favorable terms as any Jobbing Merchants of the Northern cities. Why then should we not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others?

We are able and determined to do so, and all we ask of you is, to try this market, lay aside the prejudice—for it is only a prejudice—that your customers prefer goods from New York to those from Charleston, and build up and encourage your own Seaports and your own Merchants. If we cannot do what we profess, you will be subjected to very little inconvenience, for opportunities of leaving by railway or steamer are offered every twelve hours.

Our Stocks will be complete by 1st February next, and it remains to be seen how many of those who have heretofore purchased all their goods in northern cities will give Charleston a trial this Spring.

Charleston, S. C., December 12th, 1859.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS.

GILLILANDS, HOWELL & CO.; HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.; JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.; CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.; JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.; KERRISON & LEIDING; CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO.; J. S. & L. BOWIE & CO.; ROBERT ADGER & CO.; NAYLER, SMITH & CO.; CADOW, McKENZIE & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF PLANTATION GOODS.

ANDREW McDOWALL; RAVENEL, HUGER & MILLIKEN.

HARDWARE.

COURTNEY & TRENENT; HYDE, GREGG & DAY; GRAVELEY & PRINGLE; WILMANS & PRICE; H. F. STROHECKER; J. E. ADGER & CO.

SHOES.

E. B. STODDARD & CO.; FORCE & MITCHELL; HASELTINE & WALTON; D. F. FLEMING & CO.; DUNHAM, TAFT & CO.; R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

CLOTHING.

WALDRON, EGLESTON & CO.; EDWIN BATES & CO.; COHEN, WILLIS & CO.; MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.; PIERSON, SMITH & CO.

GROCERIES.

S. S. FARRAR, BROS. & CO.; LANNEAU & WHILDEN; J. A. BURCKMYER; GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.; T. J. & C. H. MOISE; FARNUM & BOTTERER.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BROWN & PALMA; WEBB & SAGE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.; JOHN ASHHURST; RUFF & DOWIE; NELSON CARTER.

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

BOWEN, FOSTER & CO.; THAYER, DEWING & CO.; ALBERT LENGNICK; MARSHALL & BURGE; J. & W. KNOX.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.; D. R. WILLIAMS & CO.; F. D. FANNING.

SADDLES & SADDLERY HA. 'D. WARE.

JENNINGS, TOMLINSON & CO.; HASTIE, CALHOUN & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

McCARTER & DAWSON; A. CARTER; S. B. JONES, Agent Methodist Book Concern.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW CURTAINS.

LAMBERTS & HOWELL; JAS. G. BAILIE.

PAPER COMMISSION DEALER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS I.' WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

CHAFEE, ST. AMAND & CROFT.

December 29, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 31st December, 1859.

D Ackron		G W Lester	
Wm Allen		John Lankford	
M E Allen		A McLain	
Thos H Alexander		W F Morris	
M T Abbott	6	Burton Ming	
D L Brevard	2	Jerry May	
L S Brevard		M R Moore	
Mrs C Brevard		Thomas Morrison	
Carrol Bowles Esq		Col R C Myers	
William A Burnett		Harriett Patton	
Branson Brooks		Elkani Pigg	
Mrs Catharine Bell		E F Pigg	
Messrs Byers & Rowan		William A Presswell	
Thomas Baker		William Penland	
Miss N J Brookshire		Mollie A Porter	
Mr Baring		Miss R Penland	
D A Craft	2	Lee Penland	
E R Cole		Miss O Patton	
Orrey Creasman		Thos C Roberts	2
J H Cyevont		S Rhodes	
James M Cook		F L Rodgers	
Thos Curtis		F L Riggs, Esq	
Abner Craft		Miss Jane Rise	
Jas Cocke	2	Mrs C M Reid	
J F Colvard		R S Siler	2
George Chisolme		David Taylor	
Rev Elias Dodson		Elias Sigmau	
W A Dotteren	2	Morison Sherill	
Joseph Ditt Esq		Cain Sigmon	
Rev F M Fanning	4	R T Smith	
M J Fagg Esq	2	W A Scarborough	
William Francis		J J Squint	
George N Gill		Miss L Sales	
E Goo		George Stanton	
Miss Cornelie Garrett		Miss T A M Thrower	
Mrs S S Horry		A G Taylor	
P T Horry		Joseph Thompson	
B W Kresman	5	J M Frasere	
S H Hopkins		Thos B Tayler	
J W Isreal		E P Tucke Esq	
J P Isreal		Mrs Elizabeth West	
Moses Jones		Miss E Worley	
Russel Jones		Carson Wells	
Josiah M Jones		F M Wells	
G T Jackson		Thomas Wells	
W P Jarrett		Mrs Mary A Wright	
S J Jennings		J M Whitmire	
Willie Knight		Alfred Webb	
Wm S King		Augustus Wisser	
David King		J B Wormic	
John Lankford		James Willoughbey	

J. H. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

January 5, 1860.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

The Men for the Times.

Give us the nerve of steel,
And the arms of fearless might,
And the strength of will that is ready still
To battle for the right.

Give us the eye to weep
The honest tear of feeling,
That shuts not down for the world's dread frown,
The genuine heart revealing.

Give us the mind to feel
The sufferings of another,
And fearless power, in the trying hour,
To help a suffering brother.

Give us the clear cool brain,
That is never asleep or dozing;
But, springing ever, with bold endeavor,
Wakes the world from its prosing.

Ah, give us the nerve of steel,
And the hand of fearless might,
And the heart that can love and feel,
And the head that is always right.

For the foeman is now abroad,
And the earth is filled with crimes;
Let it be our prayer to God,
Oh, give us the men for the times.

Divine Love.

There is a power apart from mind,
With voice of wider compass far:
Its tones are on each passing wind—
It trembles from each radient star.

A spirit holy—far more sweet
Than shape of earth or sky or sea,
With voice forever murmuring deep
Like ocans noontide melody.

Its eyes are calm as ocean's brine,
When winds are sleeping in their caves,
Forever do they brim and shine
With love as deep as ocean's waves.

It swung the world aloof in air,
And lulled it in this azure deep,
Where glancing sunlight glides the day,
And soft by night the moonbeams sleep.

And thoughts that mount like living light
From hidden caverns of the brain,
And hopes that spring on purple wing
From hearts that eke in silver dream.

These the rich argosies and fruitage golden
Presaging riper glories yet unwon—
The dawning fires whose ensmouldered lustre
Doth skirt the eternal day of Love to come.

FROM THE NEW YORK CONSERVATIVE.

John Caldwell Calhoun.

BORN IN ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, A. D. 1782, DIED 1850.

Mr. Calhoun's father was an Irishman and his mother a native of Virginia. At the age of twenty-three he graduated at Yale College with its highest honors, and entered the Law School at Litchfield. In 1801, he was admitted to the bar in his native State, and at once rose to eminence. The following year he was sent to the Legislature, where he served two sessions, and in 1807 was elected to Congress. His first speech brought him conspicuously before the nation as a parliamentary orator, and from that time—a period of nearly twenty-four years—few public measures have come before Congress without feeling the electric shock of his genius. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he reported and carried through the bill declaring war against Great Britain. In 1817, at the early age of thirty-five, he became the Secretary of War of Monroe's Administration. He found that chaos; he left it order. He adjusted unsettled accounts of fifty millions; he reorganized the army; revived the Military Academy at West Point, whose palisade cliffs, once blackened by the footsteps of the American traitor, have been forever redeemed by the heroic tread of a thousand young patriots. He began a complete system of maritime and frontier fortifications; originated the Coast Survey, and laid the foundation of the Indian Portrait Gallery at the Capitol, where Art has generally given her pencil to humanity, to transmit to posterity the fast-fading traces of the Red Man. In 1825 he was elected Vive President of the Republic, and re elected the succeeding term. Before it expired, he resigned his office at the call of South Carolina, to become her Senator; and that high place he subsequently filled, with a short interval, when the exigencies of the government made him Secretary of State. Every session of Congress has been signalized by some speech of Mr. Calhoun, which was heard throughout the world, and his great speeches are imperishable. We need not detail his public acts, for they will be woven into the history of the Nation by all historians; we need not enumerate his orations, for they have become a portion of English literature.

Such are the well-known facts of his life. A more grateful but difficult task, will always be a truthful analysis of his intellectual and political character. Born during the Revolutionary struggle, he was taught to venerate Liberty, and that lesson became the guide of his life. In youth, he laid himself on the alter of the public, and his life was a self-immolation. He never shrank from sacrificing the most dazzling opportunities to his judgment and patriotism. Spurning the livery of all parties, he never stooped for their emoluments. From the first his creed was broad and clear, embracing well-defined principles on every subject of public interest; and although he showed the practical genius of adapting himself to the age and opinions through which he moved, accepting what was attainable, and waiting for the rest, yet he never gave up his objects, nor changed principles or purposes of his life. Like the Damascus blade, gleaming, bending, cutting through, he can hardly be traced in the rapidity and glistening of his movements.—Vigilant of the integrity of our great Commonwealth. He was always jealous of the corrupting influence of banks connected with the State. Hence his unrelenting effort to divorce the Government from all banking institutions.

He was always the advocate of the navy, as the protection of our commerce among distant nations. But his unceasing advocacy of his great principles of Freedom of Commerce throughout the world, will be remembered with more gratitude by posterity, than all other achievements. The day is coming, and he saw it dawning from afar, when every barrier which the inhumanity of other ages has interposed to the friendly intercourse of nations, will give way to the progress of light, and the inauguration of a sentiment of universal brotherhood. Mr. Calhoun paid the penalty always exacted from men whose hearts beat for mankind, and whose eagle gaze pierces the future. For the most part he was misrepresented or misunderstood, by his contemporaries. Bacon and Galileo confided to after ages; and it is the inspiring consolation of such men while living, that the future is sure to do them justice.

As an orator, his chief characteristics were clearness of analysis, simplicity, appropriateness and power of expression, and a subdued and lofty earnestness. The completeness of his portrait, renders it unnecessary to describe his personal appearance. In the tribune, his erect, stern attitude, his iron countenance, compressed lip, and flashing eye, often filled his auditors with terror, and made his familiar friends almost dread to approach him. And yet he was the gentlest of husbands, the tenderest of fathers, the most humane and indulgent of masters. He was known to the world only as an orator and statesman, and yet those who were admitted familiarly to the scenes of his domestic life, forgot his public achievements in the spotless purity of his private character, the warm charities of his home, and the fascinating glow of his classic conversation. The honors of the Senate and the Cabinet, never weaned him from his early love of books and rural pursuits. At every cessation of his public labors, he fled to his plantation home, to receive the tender greetings of his family and friends, and the most touching demonstration of grateful love from the dependent beings who looked to him for support and protection. Letters had been the passion of his youth, they were the embellishments of his manhood, and they were the consolation of his age.

Three obstacles stood between this great man and the Presidency. The first, was the earnest and unconquerable independence of his character, which left him without a national party. The second, was the incorruptible integrity of his heart, which left him without intrigue or policy. The last, was an obstacle still more formidable in this disturbed and feverish age—the philosophical sublimity of his genius. He was not made to sway masses but mind. He could not carry the hearts of the multitude by storm, but he electrified the souls of the few. In dragging to the dust the pillars of the Roman Republic, Cæsar heard the shout of the mob at his heels. Cato walked solitary through the Forum, and Brutus fell on his own sword.—But the fame of Calhoun has interwoven itself with the history of the nation, and is therefore immortal.

Through good and evil report, for forty years South Carolina stood confidingly by her great statesman; and such a Commonwealth was worthy of such an advocate. The frosts of seventy years was on his head while he yet stood in the Senate; but they had not chilled the ardor of his patriotism and his genius still glowed as brightly as ever.

AA ABOLITIONIST EJECTED FROM THE CARS.—We learn from gentlemen who arrived in this city yesterday, that on the cars between Jackson and Grand Junction, a day or two since, an individual expressed himself in regard to the South and Southern institutions in a manner that was not palatable to his fellow passengers, and that they "hustled" the fellow to the platform and "chucked" him overboard.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A French Jack Sheppard.

An extraordinary escape from the prison of Orleans, France, took place recently. A man named Corbiere was, a few weeks back, condemned by the Court of Assizes of the city to forty years' hard labor for numerous burglaries and for bigamy; and as he had been repeatedly condemned before, and had made not fewer than three escapes from prison, he was lodged in the condemned cell, the strongest in the jail. But when the turnkeys made their rounds on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, they found that he had disappeared.

He had, it appeared, succeeded in cutting out a square of thick oaken wood work which lined the cell; then he had cut a hole through the wall, and had passed by it into the refectory. By means of a table he had reached a window of that apartment, and descended into the court yard. Having then need of a cord, he climbed by the spouting to the laundry and possessed himself of a clothes line. He then got on the roof of that building, and by the aid of his cord, though at great risk, let himself down into another court-yard.

Next he broke open the pannel of a door leading into the Court of Assizes, and entered the Court. He then lifted from its hinges a door opening into the Salle des Pas Perdus, but as this door was fastened on the other side by an iron bar, and as an iron spoon was left near it, it is supposed that he used that article as an instrument. Then entering the Salle, he lifted from its hinges the outer door, and found himself on the steps of the peristyle, and lastly he climbed over the railing and was free.

The local journals which give these details state that it must have taken the man more than a month to cut through the wall of the cell, and that he succeeded in so disposing of the stone and plaster cut away that they were not perceived; how he accomplished these operations they do not explain. As to the place he cut from the wood work, and which he removed by boring holes with a very fine instrument, and then sawing between them, the journals state that he replaced it at the time of the daily visits of turnkeys. They add that altogether the escape "surpasses imagination." Not the slightest clue to the man has thus far been obtained.

The Vice-President's Speech.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Vice-President of the United States, delivered, last Wednesday, at Frankfort, Kentucky, an able and exhaustive speech upon national affairs. His audience was large and profoundly attentive, though it is said not at all unanimous in their approval of the sentiments submitted. Mr. Breckinridge, as a preliminary topic, recurred to the history of territorial legislation, and justified his vote in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and in support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The transition thence was easy to an endorsement of the views of the United States Supreme Court upon the rights of slavery in the Territories—the Dred Scott decision, in the eyes of the Vice-President, representing the full consummate flower of Southern rights under the Constitution. With that decision he regarded the Territorial issue as settled. The Territories, whether North or South of said line, will be peopled by slaveholding or non-slaveholding communities, without regard to political or Federal influences. In regard to the present condition of national politics, the tone of the Vice-President was despondent. The great danger to the Union lies, he asserted, in the existence of the Republican party, whose principles, avowed three years since, have long been abandoned in the heat of anti-slavery feeling, and others involving direct war upon slavery, not only in the Territories, but in the States, substituted. To sustain this charge Mr. Breckinridge quoted from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech and from Helper's compendium, alluded to the Republican approval of the latter compilation, and confessed that he saw no hope of salvation to the Union so long as the Republican organization continued to exist.—The only redeeming aspect of Northern society is the existence of fragments of the old Whig party, loyally devoted to conservative measures. In conclusion Mr. Breckinridge exhorted the South to keep itself strictly within Constitutional obligations, and in that connection denounced the efforts of those who were laboring for the restoration of the slave trade. The speech will be read with profound interest, independently of the respect due to the dignified official position of the orator.

When a man has no desire but to speak plain truth, he is not apt to be talkative.

The New Year.

The year we looked forward to with mingled hope and fear has almost passed away.—Of its many days but a few hours remain.—Seated around the cheerful parlor fire this evening, we will mark the tick of the clock on the mantel, and count the waning minutes. From out the purple light of the morrow's dawn there ariseth a new year, and that too hath its appointed seasons, and its events that only the day will reveal. Listening to the voices of the departing year, growing more faint and low, we are gradually lost in thought while we gaze with pensive eye upon the scenes that become more rich and mellow under the magical tints of memory. Time has smoothed away the rough edges of events, and we contemplate them now all rounded and symmetrical with an unalloyed pleasure; the fair and lovely of other days whose beauty was consumed in the grave, in this clear, soft light seem of an ethereal beauty too delicate and spiritual for the grossness and the soil of earth, and the songs they used to sing are all changed to holy hymns, and their laugh-sounds now floating through so many nights like subdued snatches of wondrous melody.

Time flies with increasing swiftness as we grow older, and as our years accumulate the past grows in importance and interest. The child is absorbed in the present, and the ambitious and avaricious are always bending forward eagerly to some distant good, but the hoary head who has led a life of simple virtue, spends his time in the days that have been. He lives life over again, and in the twilight so solemn and sweet, memory, his ministering angel, takes him by the hand and shows him again the nursery, the schoolroom, the play ground, and with her he revisits the stream where he used to bathe, the spot where the tender pledge was given and received, and all the scenes whose verdure can never fade. He lingers lovingly about the cradle where he was rocked, and his dimpled hands are again folded on his mother's knee, and he sees the tearful eyes bent upon him in anxious sadness, while he repeats the short and simple prayer. His playmates pass one by one before his gaze, and he recognizes every form and voice. He looks through the dusk of the long shadows and beholds the mist empurpled by the glorious sun; the golden light is sweet to his eye, and sweetly sing the birds; the leaves are studied with dew-drops, and the air is filled with fragrance. O, how he blesses the South wind that blows upon the embers of his old delights, all deemed dead, and causes them to glow and sparkle for him alone! The hour of his birth and the hour of his death seem to be drawing nearer and nearer—about to meet in the thickening darkness that shall know only the eternal dawning. His cradle is rocked in sight of his tomb; and the billows of that shoreless sea mingle their roar with the cries of his infancy.

But while the child may be allowed to launch his paper boats upon the gliding stream of life, and amuse himself with the spreading circles caused by the pebbles he throws into the placid, pellucid stream, and the old to whom the grasshopper is a burden, may cheer his darksome and lonely hours by recalling the brightness and mirth of early days, the present conjuncture is to us who have trials to bear and duties to discharge a fitting season for serious and solemn reflection.

The close of another year reminds us of the shortness of life. In looking back to the year whose departure we are now witnessing, we instinctively exclaim, "are not my days few!" How singularly appropriate are the images employed by the sacred writers to represent the short duration of man's life. They point us to the rushing stream, the withering grass, the withered flower, the weaver's shuttle, the eagle with spreading pinion, his keen eye fastened on his prey, the vapour, the wind, the passing shadow. Our three score years and ten are but a span, and yet how few reach this allotted term. Some rashly cut the thread of life with suicidal hands and rush unbidden with all their guilt upon them into the presence of the Great Judge.—Dangers dig the graves of many, and others are buried by disease.

A soft and slothful life suspends the naked sword by a hair above the head of the epicure. Envy, jealousy, anger, revenge and all the base passions are rottenness to our bones, and consume our vitality. Vices are the parents of fatal maladies, and while war hath slain its thousands, intemperance and sensuality have slain their ten thousands.—Yes, blind to our true interests and in bondage to sin, we reduce the number of the years that constitute our life. We invoke the cold blast, and the green leaves fade and our flowers perish, and we place the worm upon the fruit, that is hastening to maturity, and it falls to the ground.

And we are not only impressed with the shortness and uncertainty of time, but we are also made to feel that the things we have assiduously labored to obtain, and to which we have given our warmest affections, fall far below the value at which we rated them. What remains to us of all the happiness they yielded us? Many of our pleasures left us a prey to disappointment, vexation and gloom; others palled on our taste, and the enjoyment of others passed away with the sound of merriment. Our plans have been successively executed, but our prosperity has only increased our disquietude, and desire, more clamorous than ever, urges on to fresh schemes and bolder ventures. Ambition has been gratified, but our eyes are now fastened on the glittering ball in the distance and bending forward with stiffened muscles we hurry on to grasp the prize.

The past year asks us, with a solemn voice, "What fruit had ye in these things?" And the question reproves our intense worldliness, our avarice, our ungodly and foolish ambition. It is well for us if we pause and turn our feet from the evil way while convinced of their worthlessness by realizing their nothingness and vanity. The same truth is sometimes taught by the rod. The canker eats away our gold and silver, our splendor disappears with a fearful suddenness, the winter house, and the summer house, and the house of ivory fall with a great noise, loved ones fall at our side, friends forsake us, and we walk in desolate places with no eye to pity our grief. And if we are spared these dispensations, if our glory continues undimned, and we feast upon the sweets of friendship, yet we know that increasing years bring with them increasing infirmities, and disabilities. When we have past beyond a certain limit every year lessens the number of our joys and narrows the circle of our enjoyment. The fire goes out of passion, the light of the sun becomes dim, music loses its charm, the table tempts in vain, the grinders cease, and desire fails.

It is wise, therefore, to abate our love for temporal things. To make them our chief delight is to pervert and abuse them. They are intended for our conveniency, let us not make them stumbling blocks; they are given to us to enjoy, let us not be so charmed with their beauty as to worship them in place of Him from whom they come; they are designed to make our state of trial tolerable, let us not suppose that this is our Heaven, because of these flowers, and fruits, and trees, and singing birds, and act as though we were to live here forever. There are other and purer joys provided for us, and whose sweetness is not impaired by the decay of our senses; whose influence elevates and sanctifies. Let us consecrate the hours of the opening year to the search after these true joys, and finding them, no matter what befall us in the course of the comnig year, it shall be well with us.

And now let us return thanks to God for the mercies of the past year. True, there are some eyes red from recent grief, and the memories we awaken cause some heart-wounds to bleed afresh. But even these have been comforted, and the house of mourning has been made bright by the presence of the Angel of the Covenant. They have felt the sweetness of a Savior's sympathy, and tasted honey at the end of the rod. And what are their afflictions compared with their blessings, or with the sufferings of others?—But many have experienced only goodness, and loving kindness. He has spread our tables with all manner of good things, and His hands have clothed us. Our business has prospered, our fair name is unsullied, and our children are rosy with health. His mercies have been new every morning. The earth has brought forth her increase, and leaf and blossom, and fruit and waving grain, and singing birds, and all the delights of the seasons, have conspired to make us happy. The links of friendship are unbroken, and our houses are the dwelling places of the angel of peace. We have sat under the droppings of the sanctuary every Sabbath, and have been made joyful in the house of prayer. He has fed us with the finest of the wheat, and with oil out of the rock has he satisfied us. Let us be grateful to-day, and resolve to trust God with humble hearts and serve him with willing hands.—*Charleston Courier.*

Direct Trade in Charleston.

The remarks of our cotemporaries, as a whole, have been very complimentary to the card lately issued by the Charleston jobbing merchants. A sound patriotism and discriminating judgment has prevaded all the notices that have met our eye. An earnest desire seems to be sincerely entertained to sustain the merchants of Charleston in their endeavors to place our Queen City in her proper station, as a leading seaport of the world. But we detect, in some, indications of an idea that no direct importations are made in Charleston, and that better terms can be obtained of jobbers in New York.—To combat this error, and in some degree to convey more accurate information, we propose a few words.

At the outset let us premise, that to no great extent do jobbers in any market, import the goods they sell. And the retailer who buys his stock in New York, thinking that he is buying of the importer, grossly deceives himself. Importing is a business of itself, which completely absorbs the capital ordinarily commanded by mercantile firms. The importer sells by the case to the jobber, and the jobber by the piece or pieces, to the retailer, who sells to the consumer by the pattern or quantity desired. Such is the division of modern trade. The simple question plainly put to the interior retailer is, Will you sustain the Charleston jobber, or will you sustain the New York jobber, who are equal competitors for your custom?

The Charleston and New York jobber alike purchase of the importer, who is mainly an agent in New York for foreign or domestic manufacturers. The manufacturer, no matter what his goods may be, sends them to New York for a market, through a local agent in that city, and he will send them to Charleston in the same manner, if a sufficient market for goods be created here. For the very reason that there are no manufacturer's agents in Charleston, our jobbers import more than the N. Y. jobbers, who can obtain any desired article by sending a few streets or blocks. Here are no large stocks, exclusive to certain departments of trade, sold only by the bale, case, or other measure of bulk.

A large class of goods, in common use throughout the South, are of Northern manufacture, whose depots are located in New York, as for example: clothing, boots and shoes, hats, and the thousand and one small conveniences of every day life. Large amounts of capital are devoted to their manufacture, and so long as the interior retailer at the South will sell such goods, there will exist establishments in Charleston for their supply. Charleston merchants are like merchants everywhere, they will keep what people will buy, and it is perfectly, utterly idle to expect any different condition.

The pertinent suggestion to all is, shall a leading market be built up in Charleston? Shall our jobbers double their business and manifold their numbers? When they do, importing houses, agents of foreign and domestic manufacturers, will be established here, and bonded warehouses will rise on East Bay. Foreign manufacturers have no intrinsic interest in New York. They will establish a branch of their houses in Charleston whenever market will warrant. Trade is sensitive—it gravitates and always will.—Markets create merchants, but merchants do not create markets.

The question, then, simply recurs upon, how shall our jobbing houses be sustained and strengthened? Manifestly only by interior merchants seeking a market here. This cannot be done in a day or a season; but the commencement may be made at any time.—The extent of country, naturally seeking a supply market here, is large enough and rich enough to create all the trade that Charleston can conduct. Should this trade concentrate here—should our jobbers find their stocks readily exhausted—the manufacturers will directly establish agencies here, and we shall possess an original market limited only by the amount of its custom. Our harbor is ample, and all original facilities provided liberally by nature.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Slavery Excitement in Nebraska

Our usually quiet city was thrown into a state of intense excitement, on Wednesday evening last. A Mr. Peter Durand, hailing from Alabama, made his appearance in this place, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and took rooms at the Bates House. During the afternoon, he walked down towards the river, and returned back again about 5 oclock, having in charge William Phillips, a colored man, otherwise known as Nigger Bill, and who, it is contended, has resided at Sergeants Bluffs—a town directly opposite here, on the Iowa side of the river—for nearly three years past. Durand claimed that the negro was his property, having escaped from him little better than a year ago; and having the proper papers, obtained the assistance of Deputy Marshal Crockwell, in effecting his arrest. The negro, at the time he was taken, was on a sand bar in the river, in company with Capt. Hollman, engaged in procuring a load of drift wood. The Marshal brought the negro to the Bates House, and was strenuously urged by Durand to proceed directly to Omatha. To this the Marshal would not assent, nor would the citizens allow the negro to go one step further until an examination into the matter was had. The negro obtained the services of Judge Lockwood. Some others running here and there, drumming up the "friends of liberty," and adjuring them, by all they held sacred, to resist any attempt to remove the negro, even to the bitter end. But the citizens promptly frowned down all demonstrations of mob violence. Quiet apparently was restored to the place, when an armed mob, from Sergeants Bluffs, entered the town and surrounded the hotel. This was about eight o'clock in the evening, and the first intimation our citizens had of their presence, was a formal demand for the negro. After consulting together for a few moments, they announced themselves willing to abide the result of an examination, and to let the "law have its course," but insisted that the trial should take place immediately. Durand felt confident of establishing his claims to the negro, and believing they would offer no serious obstructions to a fair investigation, consented to the arrangement. When all things were ready, the Marshal, in whose charge the negro remained, started with Bill for the Commissioner's office. He had hardly reached the open air, when he was seized by a number of stalwart fellows, and the negro torn from his grasp by force. The latter then started for the river, through the darkness, on a keen run.—*Dacota (Nebraska) Herald, 17th ult.*

State of Feeling in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Virginia Legislature having adjourned over for the holidays, several of the members of both branches are in this city. I have conversed with some of these gentlemen; and, while there is no exitement among them, there is the deepest feeling pervading the two Houses, and a still greater feeling prevades the masses in the State.

It is a significant fact that, since the Legislature met, the Harper's Ferry invasion has not been discussed. I have asked why, and the answer is, "there is too much feeling in the State to discuss it with a gravity becoming its importance." We are waiting for events.

There is no longer a Democratic or an Opposition party in the State, but all are looking to the public safety in conjunction with our rights. Fortunately for the country, a very cool, able and conservative man is at the head of the joint committee—Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, formerly a member of Congress and a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet.

It is a singular fact, and one showing the abandonment of all party lines, that the Legislature, largely Democratic, has left the drawing up of reports, and the preparing of bills to Mr. Stuart, an old Whig; but the fact proves, as I have said, and as is declared by all Virginians in Congress, that party lines upon this subject are blotted out.

Mr. Letcher, the Governor elect of Virginia, is in the city, and has been here for some days, in consultation with the Virginia Senators and others, upon the state of affairs in the old Commonwealth.

I learn that Governor Wise has laid before the Joint Legislature over five hundred letters and documents sent him upon the subject of the Harper's Ferry Invasion. Part of John Brown's correspondence is also in Richmond, and more of it in Charlestown, Virginia. This correspondence was widespread between Kansas and New England, and though names and dates, and places of writing, are obliterated from some of the letters, it nevertheless implicates persons, I am told, now little suspected by the country. The committee in the Senate will bring these facts to light, but in all cases proof will be difficult. It is these facts which have added not a little to the grievances and feeling in the State.

Mr. Crittenden quoted, in a recent speech, the fact stated by Governor Magoffin, that Kentucky losses $100,000 per annum, through runaway and stolen slaves, taken to the free States and Canada. Virginia also loses immensely this way, and the loss becomes a standing grievance against the bad faith of the North in the execution of the Constitutional compact.—*Cor. New York Express.*

"Father," said a young lisper of some four summers, "when wath the flood!"

"O, my son," replied the parent, "that happened a long time ago."

"Wath we alive then?" persisted the little inquirer.

"No, dear," was the reply, "the flood we read of in the Bible happened many thousand years ago."

"Well, now," rejoined the boy in great disgust, "that is too bad! I thought Tom Brown (another youngster of the same age) wath fibbin. He said to me this morning that he was there then and wade through!"

A fire in New Orleans last week destroyed the watch and jewelry establishment of Hyde & Goodrich—estimated loss $100,000. The house was the largest of the kind in the South.

"My dear," inquired a young wife of her husband, as she reached up a rosy little mouth to be kissed on his return from busines, "have you seen the magnificent set of walnut furniture which the Jenkinses have just bought?" "Hem, no my love, but I have just seen the bill, which quite satisfies me."

AUCTION!

AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!

THE GOODS OF
RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
Remaining unsold on Monday of January Court will on that day be offered for sale at

Public Auction

to the highest bidder, at their old Stand.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

Every one wishing bargains had better make their arrangements to be present. They have for sale a little of

EVERYTHING

usually kept by retail dealers in this country.

COME EARLY,

Or the goods will be sold!

☞ *TERMS.*—All sums under $5, cash; over that amount note at 6 months, with good security.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5, 1860. tf

BOARD, BOARD!

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the

Buncombe House,

On Main street, north of the court house, and is prepared to furnish Board by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons attending the Courts, and other public occasions, will find it to their advantage to call on him.—His table will be furnished with the best the market affords. J. G. LINDSEY.

January 5, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of 1½ per cent. is called for on all Stock subscribed in said Company, payable immediately. Payments to be made to J. Roberts, Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

Jan. 5, 1860. 4t

EAST TENNESSEE HOUSE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having recently left his old stand at Lick Creek, and Purchased VANCE'S new Hotel at the Depot in

GREENVILLE, TENNESSEE,

hereby returns to his old friends, his thanks for their liberal patronage heretofore; and will say to them and the public generally, that he will not spare labor or expense to make all who call on him confortable and satisfied. His Table shall be supplied with the best the country affords.

JOHN C. MARTIN.

Greenville Tenn., Dec. 29, 1859. 3t

☞ Knoxville Whig, Greenville Democrat, Rogersville Times and Tennessee Baptist, please copy once and forward to J. C. M.

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats & Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Drugs,
Groceries,
Hardware,
&c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1859.

William Whitaker et al vs. John E. Brown et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter, Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter and Elizabeth Porter, is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding that said John E. Brown, William Porter, Robert Porter Chansey Porter, Susan Porter, Issabella Porter & Elizabeth Porter, personally be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the case will be set for hearing exparte as to him.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1859.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Dec. 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam,* cheap, at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

C. S. BROWN & CO.'S
FOUR HORSE COACHES FOR THE EAST,

LEAVE Asheville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., reaching Morganton to SUPPER, by 8 o'clock, remaining over night, and will connect every trip (or refund the Fare) with the

Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad,

At the Catawba River, arriving in Salisbury by 4 o'clock, and Charlotte to supper by 7 o'clock. There is no NIGHT TRAVEL on this Route, and by the 15th of November the Cars will arrive at Newton. Passengers will then arrive in Salisbury to Dinner.

By our old Schedule we lost several connections with the Cars. In every instance where a connection is lost by our Line after this date *we will refund the Fare and pay your expenses.*

C. S. BROWN & CO.

Oct. 13, 1859. 3m

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge. ☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third. ☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents wan their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

NOTICE.

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Other Property.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan King, deceased, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased in Polk county on WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1860, the following property viz:

18 Negroes, Most of them Young and Likely.

Five head of Mules, two head of Horses, two Yoke of Oxen, a number of Cattle and Hogs, a Large Quantity of Pork, Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Fodder, Farming Tools, one Set of Blacksmith Tools, a part set of Saw Mill Irons, two Six Horse Wagons, one Cart, one Carryall, and other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twelve months credit, for all sums of Five Dollars, sums under five dollars cash. Notes with approved security bearing interest from date required of the purchaser, before the property is removed.

CALEB KING, *Executor.*

December 22, 1859. tds.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,
Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WINSLOW SMITH,
Of Asheville, N. C.,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,
27 Chambers Street,
(Store lately occupied by Duryee, Jaques & Co.)
NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

E. S. WALTON of N. C.
WITH
GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,
BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, WM. E. COCKE, JR., | JOHN H. COLE, HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at ASTON'S.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.

THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, *heals them rapidly.*
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.
The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make it the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

We fear that the President is right on the subject of our difficulties with Mexico arising out of the deplorably disorganized condition of that country. We fear that the necessity may be imposed upon us of having resort to force, to obtain a just recognition of our rights as a nation, or the rights of our citizens as individuals. We must not only make stipulations with any authority which may exist for the time being in that country, but we must sustain that authority so that it may be enabled to keep faith with us. Under the present state of affairs we may make a treaty or stipulation with one government which another will repudiate; our citizens may pay duties to the officers of one government, and those of some other so-called government make them pay these same duties over again. Things cannot go on this way—a remedy must be found, and the best is probably that suggested by the President, namely, to sustain the Liberal government with sufficient force to make its authority respected, and see that that authority is employed in rendering justice to this country and its citizens.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We dissent in toto from the *Journal* in its approbation of the President's Mexican policy.—An avowed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, or any other of our Spanish American neighbors, in a time of profound domestic quiet and repose, would in our judgment be a matter of very doubtful expediency. To undertake now to establish a military protectorate over an adjoining Republic, when our own is in a rapid and inevitable process of dissolution, is to us not only absurd, but full of most dangerous consequences to the South. By involving us in a foreign war, we might for a time heal up the wounds of our own body politic. It would only be, however, the transient recovery of an expiring confederacy, stimulated by its love of adventure and conquest into something of its pristine union and vigor. When peace came the old sores would fester again—sectional conflicts would be embittered. The acquisition of immense tracts of Mexican territory would be as it has been, the fruitful and unmixed source of evil to the South. Piece by piece it would be wrested from us by the North, as it has been done with the vast domain heretofore acquired from Mexico. What would the South gain by that? It may be the high mission of over refined philanthropy for the South to contribute her treasure and blood to keep one portion of the Mexican people from cutting the throats of the other, or from occasionally kidnapping and murdering some adventurous Yankee, who has wandered into an unsettled country, knowing its dangers, to peddle his notions. We think not. But who believes an armed protectorate of Mexico will or can end, when by our aid some one of the contending factions may be firmly seated in power? Whenever our military is withdrawn, the strife and confusion of contending factions will break out again. What then? We must keep a perpetual standing army in Mexico, at an enormous expense. High Tariffs must be imposed upon articles consumed by the South, to pay off a heavy war debt; and thus the President may indirectly obtain what he so earnestly advocates—a protective system—a policy, by the way, which we venture to affirm is not sustained by the members of the Democratic party at the South. But the expense of keeping up a standing army in Mexico, to preserve order there, will not be submitted to. If an army is ever sent there, it will never return until we make a conquest of the greater part, if not the whole, of its territory. Mexico absorbed into the Union, how will the condition of the South be bettered? The fact is too plain to be discussed, that whatever may be our future acquisitions of Territory, none of it will ever be permitted, under our present system, to enter the Union as a slave State. If we conquer Mexico, as we certainly will by following the President's policy, we may give up that vast region to the cohorts of Abolition from the North! The scene will be changed then, and Mexico, which now is a theatre on which the Mexicans themselves are too much occupied with cutting each other's throats to look after the affairs of other communities, will be transformed into an orderly, united New England settlement, whose only business will be to cheat one another and plot treason and murder against the South. Mexico, as she is, does the South no harm. We deplore her unhappy condition. But is it the part of wisdom, prudence or benevolence to restore order *there*, by conquering the country and filling it with Northern abolitionists, to make fresh Brown forays into Southern States and fan the flame of a servile war? The Camanches and Mexicans are bad neighbors and need regulating; but they are far better neighbors for the South than our Northern brethren would be, were they once fixed upon our Southwestern border. Let us keep the Comanches and Mexicans where they are, *for the present.* If Mr. Buchanan wants more territory—if he wants a war to allay the rancor and heat of sectional strife, let him try his hand on Canada. He might, at all events, break up the dens of fugitive slaves in that quarter, and suppress such assemblages as the convention which met in Canada to favor Brown's Provisional Government for Virginia.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country when he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Co., at the *Scientific American* office, New York.

John A. Gilmer.

If anything were needed to sink John A. Gilmer to the lowest deep in the estimation of true Southern men, he has furnished it in his late intrigue with the Black Republicans, by which he attempted to relieve his "American" friends as well as his Republican allies from the responsibility of the present disorganized state of Congress.

It is well known that there are about 28 southern Know Nothings in Congress. Mr. Gilmer received the votes of these gentlemen, and those of 13 Black Republicans, for Speaker, making his vote 36. To show that the whole thing was a preconcerted trick, it is only necessary to state that as soon as the result was announced Mr. Gilmer got up and withdrew his name. He was no longer a candidate! If he was acting in good faith, and his supporters honestly desirous to organize the House, why did he withdraw immediately? The 36 votes he received, with the Democratic vote, would have elected him, but as soon as his strength was made apparent, and before the Democrats could have time to concentrate their forces on him, had they been disposed to do so, *he withdrew.* The truth is, he had played out the game, filled the post allotted him by his Black Republican confederates, and had to back down!

Who would have thought that this silly and shameful trick to attempt to throw the responsibility on the Democrats, would receive "aid and comfort" at the South! So it is, however. The Opposition press of this State, without an exception, so far as we have seen, raise a shout over this Gilmer-Abolition fraud, and declare that "one Democratic gun is spiked"! To suppose that these men are really deceived by this transparent piece of deception, would be no compliment to their sagacity. They are not deceived, but are attempting to deceive and mislead their readers. It is lamentable to see men occupying responsible positions in the South so ready to sacrifice the interests of their section in order to promote *party.*

It is proclaimed with a great flourish that Mr. Gilmer is the largest slave holder in Congress.—This may be so, and yet it might be added, with entire truth, *that he is the least reliable Southern man in that body!*

County Matters.

Our Worshipful County Court is now in session, and wading through the business of the Term with as much despatch as possible.

On Monday last County Officers were elected for the present year, as follows:

Select Court.—James W. Patton, Chairman; John Burgin, J. G. D. Garrison, J. T. Morgan, R. P. Wells.

Wardens of the Poor.—James A. Patton, W. D. Rankin, R. P. Wells, W. W. McDowell, N. Blackstock, A. Burgin, J. M. Isreal, W. R. Murray, W. B. Baird.

Superintendents of Common Schools.—M. Patton, B. J. Smith, M. M. Gaines, W. R. Baird, A. B. Jones, W. R. Murray, W. F. Davidson, J. H. Plemmons, J. G. D. Garrison.

Coronor East of French Broad River.—Alburtis Burgin.

Committee of Finance.—J. M. Israel, I. B. Sawyer, J. Roberts.

Treasurer of Public Buildings.—William W. McDowell.

County Trustee.—Albert T. Summey.

Poll Tax for 1860, $1 60.

☞We have received the first number of the *Presage*, a new Opposition paper established at Hendersonville, and edited by Mr. Joel H. Clayton. Our Opposition friends seem to be waking up in this district, the Presage being the second paper of that political school established within a month. With the Western Advocate at this place, and the Presage at Hendersonville, the party ought to be kept tolerably straight. We wish them both pecuniary success, but "nary once" politically.

☞Gen. Jo. Lane, of Indiana, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, is a native of this county.

DEAD.—The Globe announces the death of the Hon. Samuel Casey, Treasurer of the United States. He died on the morning of the 22d inst., at Caseyville, (Ky.,) where it appears he retired in the beginning of last month on account of sickness. His age was about seventy-one years. He was a gentleman of unblemished character, and was appointed to the office of Treasurer of the United States in the early part of the administration of Mr. Pierce.

☞Gen. John H. Cocke, from Fluvanna county, Va., has given $1,000 to the endowment fund of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C.

☞Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, died at Richmond, in that State, on the 10th ultimo.

☞About the 20th ult. Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, who menaced Brownsville, Texas, was defeated, and forced to retreat.

THE ABOLITIONIST tarred and feathered and whipped by negroes in Columbia on Saturday week, says the Charleston *Mercury*, arrived in this city, consigned to the Chief of Police. He walked to the Guard House voluntarily in his unique dress. He relates his adventures in the simplest manner, concluding with the assertion that he don't care a damn for the tarring and feathering, but the nine-and-thirty administered to him was a little tight.

A GHOSTLY CARGO.—A vessel has recently arrived in England from Sebastopol with a cargo of 237 tons of human bones.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, has been a bill reported appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of firearms and munitions of war.

☞The Columbia *South Carolinian* has put on an entire new dress, and is now a really beautiful sheet. It is one of the very best newspaper in the South, or elsewhere.

☞"A Passenger" forgot to furnish us his name, and as a consequence we have not read, much less published, his article.

☞The Southern railroads are about to make a combined movement for a Southern supply of equipments and materials. During the past year $1,000,000 has been expended by the South for locomotives made at the North.

French Broad Railroad.

Before the final adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature Col. James Farrow succeeded in having passed by the House and Senate the following resolutions, in order that a Commission, representing all interests connected with plans for a Western extension Railroad, may calmly and dispassionately examine the merits and demerits of the route from Spartanburg, via the Foench Broad, to Greenville, Tennessee, and report facts, and facts only, back to the Legislature next session. We shall then have no more one-sided reports from the Committee on Railroads:

Resolved, That a Commission, to consist of five persons, one to be appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, one to be appointed by the City Council of Charleston, one by the City Council of Columbia, one by the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company, one by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, are hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report upon the accuracy of the surveys and estimates made by R. C. McCalla, for the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, of November 15, 1859, for the construction of a Railroad from Spartanburg C. H., S. C., to Asheville, N. C., and the correctness of the tables of distances therein contained; also, upon the correctness of the surveys and estimates for building a Railroad from Paint Rock, on the North Carolina and Tennessee line, to Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; also, upon the available means of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, and the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company; also the available means of the Kentucky and Union Railroad Company; also, whether said two last named companies have obtained the necessary charters for the construction of their respective roads; also, upon the privileges or disabilities of the charter of any one or more of the said Companies; with any special matter the said Commissioners may deem worthy of notice.

That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ, for reasonable compensation, such engineers, for such time as they shall deem necessary, for the thorough testing the accuracy of the surveys and estimates aforesaid, at the expense of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company;

That said Commissioners shall be convened at the call of the Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor, and shall thereafter fix their own meetings, a majority of said Commissioners having authority to carry out the purpose of this Commission;

That should any one or more of the Corporations or Companies aforesaid fail, for the space of one month, to make the appointment herein provided for, a majority of such Commissioners as shall have been appointed, shall be authorized to carry out the purpose of this Commission;

That the said Commissioners shall cause to be printed and laid on the desk of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the first day of the next regular meeting of the General Assembly, a copy of their proceedings and the result of their investigations;

That the expense of the aforesaid Commission be defrayed by the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Prominent members of Congress profess to believe that the question of the election of Speaker is more difficult of solution than ever. The Republicans declare they will win or loose on Sherman. Some of them admit his election impossible unless under the plurality rule, of which there is no prospect.

Meantime the mail contractors and other creditors of the Government are clamorous in their demands, but only a few of the former have thrown up their contracts, although daily renewing their threats to do so, in consequence of pressing necessities.

Hooper, the delegate from Utah, is here. He will, on the organization of the House, present an application for admission into the Union as a State, accompanied with a constitution several years old. He claims that Utah has a population of 100,000, and says that a territorial form of government will be almost as acceptable to the Mormons as that of a State, provided they be allowed to choose their own officers, and that they would probably be willing to pay the expenses of the Government besides. Prominent men of both parties, however, are convinced of the necessity of the removal of the Mormons beyond the limits of the Union, and it is not unlikely that the subject will be brought before Congress this session to the detriment of Hooper's application.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

If the following gentlemen will consent to serve as Town Officers, they will receive the support of

MANY VOTERS.

For Mayor,
I. B. SAWYER.

For Commissioners,
A. T. SUMMEY,
R. B. VANCE,
E. J. ASTON,
P. W. ROBERTS,
WM. JOHNSTON.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Mills, of South Carolina, showed that the anti-Lecomptonites were to blame for the non-organization of the House, and proposed that a temporary Speaker be elected in order to pass the necessary appropriation bills, and that then the members resign their seats, thus throwing the question of the day before the people.

One ballot was had for Speaker. McClernard received 37; Bocock 32; rest scattering—necessary to a choice 112.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.

The Democratic Convention met in this city yesterday, and apopted resolutions in favor of Douglas. Elected delegates to the Charleston Convention, and instructed them to vote for Douglas.

MASSACHUSETTS COMING TO HER SENSES.—A special dispatch from Boston to the New York papers, under date of the 29th ult., statesthat Governor Banks has vetoed a bill, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, revising the Law Code of that State. He bases his objection on the military clause, admitting negroes as volunteers, saying that this is unconstitutional and conflicts with the Federal enactments. This intelligence, it is said, has caused great excitement among the Republicans in Congress, while it is generally hailed as the first decided indication of the adoption of a more conservative course by the North.

THIRTEEN PERSONS DROWNED IN SAVANNAH. The Savannah *Republican* to hand this morning, contains the following melancholy news:

The plantation boat of Mrs. Harriet Pinkney, of Pinkney island, while coming over to the city Monday night, came in contact with the steamboat Robert Habersham—was upset, and thirteen persons drowned. We learn the boat contained eighteen in all.

CHALLENGED.Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, has been challenged to fight a duel at Dubuque. The trouble commenced in the barroom of the Julien, by Tom's telling a noisy customer that his brains were located somewhere else than in his head.

Postmaster General's Report.

Hon. J. Holt, Postmaster General, in his report, dated Dec. 2d, 1859, opens with a feeling reference to the loss which the department sustained in March last, by the death of his deeply lamented predecessor, and also by that of the Third Assistant Postmaster General—so long and so honorably connected with the administration of the postal revenues. In addition to these painful losses, the department has had to encounter difficulties occasioned by the failure of Congress to pass the customary appropriation bill. With very rare exceptions, contractors and others had met the crisis with courage and a lofty public spirit, and the mail service had been carried on during the last nine months as cordially as at any former period. Parties had gone on, relying upon the faith of the Government, until their credit is exhausted, and it is now the duty of Congress to provide for the prompt payment of these just claims aginst the department, with interest thereon.

From this report we learn that the gross revenues of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, were $7,968,484 07.—These, with a balance on hand on first July, 1858, of $608,313 06, and with $3,590,946 49 drawn from the Treasury under various appropriations, and $627 25 of bad debts collected, made up the total receipts of the department to $12,168,370 88.

The total of actual expenditures (paid) and liabilities contracted during the year, amount to $15,754,092 89, being an excess of $6,996,069 26 over the revenues of the department, and of $4,296,009 26 over its available receipts from all sources. Of the gross amount of total receipts, $710,231 29 is made up of balances due from postmasters and late postmasters, which have been accumulating since 1845, and can only be made available as they are collected.

The total expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1860, are estimated at $15,038,627 62. The revenue is estimated at $8,287,223 00; this revenue, with the balance standing to the credit of the department, and the receipts from divers appropriations, makes the means of the department for the year ending June 30th, 1860, $10,222,534 91, leaving a deficiency of means for the year 1860, of $4,816,092 71. Adding to this the unavailable item of 710,231 29, the actual estimated deficiency for the year 1860, will be $5,526,324 00.

The expenditures for the year ending June, 1861, are estimated at $15,665,135 04. The revenue at $8,618,711 00, which with receipts from other sources amounts to $9,676,711 00, leaving an estimated deficiency for 1861, of $5,988,424 04, these estimated deficiencies being predicated upon the non-adoption of certain suggested reforms. If these are adopted the Postmaster General thinks that the deficit for 1861 would not exceed $1,342,473 90.

There were 192,201,920 stamps, and 30,280,300 stamped envelopes issued to postmasters during the year ending June 30th, 1859.

There is a slight decrease in the lengths of the post routes, but an increase of 4½ per cent. in the annual transportation. The length of the Railroad routes is 26,010 miles. The whole number of post offices is 28.539, an increase of 562 within the year.

About 2,000,000 letters actually conveyed through the mails, reached the Dead Letter Office during the year. Of the letters containing valuable enclosures, it appears that the great proportion have been either misdirected, held for postage or addressed to transient persons.—The amount of money found in dead letters durthe year was $45,718 14, of which $41,143 74 was restored to its owners.

The Mississippi River routes do not pay and are a drain on the treasury, and are mostly useless.

The various routes for carrying the mails to and from the Pacific at the beginning of the year cost at the rate of $2,184,697, and the receipts from them were but $339,747 66. Much of this has been curtailed. The Tehuantepec and overland routes cost enormously and pay next to nothing. One line cost $196,448, and paid $601 00! He recommends the discontinuance of the overland route, and that via Tehuantepec. The contract with steamer to carry the mails from Charleston to Havana expired on the 30th June, and was not renewed, The amount paid was $60,000 per annum—the postages received were but $10,036 66.

In order to bring the expenses of the department down to the limits of its revenues, and make it really self sustaining, the Postmaster General recommends the cutting off of all unprofitable and unnecessary routes, such as those already referred to,—the abolition of the franking privilege—the reduction of the cost of railroad transportation, and the payment by government on routes non-postal. He calculates that the saving and yield from these sources would amount to $5,653,535 36, leaving still a deficit of $1,342,473 90 which the gradual increase of receipts, and the curtailments still practicable would overcome in a few years.

The Postmaster General objects to the passage of newspaper exchanges free through the mails, also to the exemption of weekly papers from postage within the county in which they are published.

He thinks that compensation exacted by Railroads is excessive and unreasonable, and recommends an amendment of the act of 1845. He recommends a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. upon the maximum rates fixed by that act.

Some companies will not come under the obligations contained in the usual contracts with the Department. No mail will be delivered to such companies after 31st March next, until they enter into the usual stipulations.

Reference is made to the proposed through express mail between Portland, Me., and New Orleans, La., and a comparison is made between the Southwestern route, *via* Knoxville, and the Atlantic route *via* Wilmington, thus:—Southwestern route—schedule time, 5 days; actual time 5 days 22½ hours; arrivals in schedule time 241; out of time 384. Atlantic route—schedule time 5½ days, actual average 6 days 1½ hours; arrivals in schedule time 403; out of time 286.

Several routes are mentioned, but, embarrassed as the Department is, the Postmaster General does not feel authorized to make *any* contract, especially at the high rate of compensation demanded.

The Postmaster General is opposed to any increase in the rates of postage, as unnecessary and decidedly opposed to the popular judgment.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—Secretary Thompson makes a lengthy report in reference to Indian affairs, pensions, the District of Columbia, wagon roads, the Texas boundary, the distribution of documents, the judiciary, the Patent office and agriculture. He has also somewhat to say about the public lands, remarking that during the five quarters ending September 30, 1859, 16,918,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,475 06; 4,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes.

During the same period of time 13,817,221 acres surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th of September, 1859, 56,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,000,000 acres.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The report of Secretary Toucey has several corrections marked on its margin with a pen, but as we have no design of publishing it entire, we shall not observe them.

The Secretary says: Since the commencement of the present administration, twenty steam vessels have been added to the navy—thirteen by construction, and the aforementioned seven by purchase. But notwithstanding, I beg leave most respectfully to renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago of a still further increase of the navy.

The Naval Academy continues under the superintendence of Captain Geo. S. Blake, and I have the most gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils in all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and twenty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these eighty-six were found qualified and admitted.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $18,803,212 77; appropriations, $14,240,247 27; expenditures, $13,870,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298 23; appropriations, $14,508,354 23; expenditures, $14,659,267 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370 80; appropriation, $10,464,769 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,977,115 58; for the marine corps $690,736 05; and for all other objects, $6,994.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The report of Secretary Floyd, without doing it violence, may be condensed in a few words. The authorized strength of the army is 18,165 men, all told. On the first of July, the date of the last complete returns, the actual number reached 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged, with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of my last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifarious duties, being required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts, and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole frontier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. The Secretary, in conclusion, speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair as one of the most surprising and startling episodes in the history of our country. John Brown is termed a "fanatical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the constant teachings and intemperate appeals of wild and treasonable enthusiasts, unrestrained by the Constitution and laws of the land, by the precepts of religion, or by the appeals of humanity or mercy," but no opinion is volunteered as to what ought to be done with those whose teachings are thus censured.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

W. M. Shipp,	N. C.	S. N. Reid,	S. C.
C. W. Gillespie,	"	W. C. Ross,	"
B. R. Prior,	S. C.	L. M. Allen,	N. C.
W. J. Brown,	N. C.	J. M. Carver,	"
Thos. H. Foster,	Tenn.	A. J. Harrison,	"
J. M. Alexander,	N. C.	Watson Ashurst,	"
S. P. Britton,	"	John M. Otis,	S. C.
A. F. Haris,	"	Wm. Ramsey,	"
O. W. Banow,	Va.	Robert F. McKee,	N. C.
W. R. Baird,	N. C.	J. D. Weaver,	"
A. Burgin,	"	A. C. Hickey,	Texas.
W. A. Robinson,	"	J. M. Alexander,	N. C.
D. J. Young,	"	J. P. Jordan,	"
W. Bryson,	"	W. H. Norman,	S. C.
A. J. Miller,	"	G. M. Dilliard,	"
W. Patton,	"	A. G. Hearen,	N. C.
A. M. Alexander,	"	W. F. Davidson,	"
H. E. Lane,	"	W. B. Whitaker,	"
J. W. Arnold,	S. C.	Henry T. Farmer,	"
J. W. Worley,	"	Samuel S. Brown,	"
R. L. Coleman,	Tenn.	J. B. Alexander,	"
R. C. Rutledge,	S. C.	Julius Alexander,	"
H. T. Dick,	Tenn.	R. H. Lee, W. N. C. R. R.	
Jas. M. Kincaid,	"	John Burgin,	N. C.
J. R. Spain,	Ga.	A. Burgin,	"
R. H. Lee, W. N. C. R. R.		Jas. Allen,	S. C.
John Burgin,	N. C.	Mr. Ward,	N. C.
R. C. McCalla, G. & F. B. R. R.		D. L. Stilwell,	S. C.
		W. Y. Porter,	N. C.
John Radford,	N. C.	G. D. Coleman,	Ky.
William Elery,	Tenn.	Washington Holly,	"
J. E. Evans,	N. C.	T. J. Young,	N. C.
J. C. Norris,	Balt.	M. Ford,	Tenn.
W. A. Campbell,	Tenn.	John Osborn,	"
Robert Owens,	"	S. H. Hopkins,	Balt.
Nelson Embrick,	"	J. P. Jordan,	N. C.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"*Received payment,*
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860. tf.

Special Appointments

For the Traveling preacher of the Methodist P. Church on Buncombe Circuit.

Mt. Zion,	Sunday	Febuary	5
Brigman's S. House,	Tuesday,	"	7
Swannanoa,	Wednesday,	"	8
Jarret's S. House.	Thursday,	"	9
Glady Branch,	Friday,	"	10
Homony,	Sunday,	"	12
Bethel,	Tuesday,	"	14
Jonathan's Creek,	Wednesday,	"	15
Fine's Creek,	Thursday,	"	16
Plemon's S. House,	Friday,	"	17
Mt. Zion,	Sunday,	"	19
Flat Freek,	Tuesday,	"	21
Cole's Cove,	Wednesday,	"	22
Fletcheronian Ch.,	Thursday,	"	23
Big Ivy,	Sunday,	"	26

A. M. LOW, P. C.
S. V. PICKENS.

Jan. 12, 1860.

ATTENTION! BUNCOMBE RIFLEMEN.

A MEETING of your Company will be held at the Court House on Friday evening the 13th instant. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

By order of the Captain.
G. T. SPEARS, Orderly Serjeant.

Jan. 12, 1860. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing the Estate of the late J. M. Alexander are hereby notified that all Notes remaining unpaid the 15th of March will certainly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. This is liberal grace and fair warning.

Further Notice.

WE wish to sell or rent the well known public stand and valuable Plantation at the

Mouth of Beaver Dam,

On the Turnpike Road, five miles west of Asheville. The tract contains about

500 Acres,

Of which between two and three hundred are cleared land, with about twenty acres of MEADOW. This place is too well known to need any description. It will be sold on liberal terms.—If not sold, it will be rented for the next year.

A. M. ALEXANDER,
J. S. BURNETT,
Adms.

January 12, 1860. 12w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.

Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1859.

E. M. Bates vs. Hosea H. Sisk.

Justice's Execution Levied upon Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Hosea H. Sisk, has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary notice cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Hosea H. Sisk to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December instant, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the Justices' Judgment shall not be confirmed and the Land levied upon be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marion, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1859. A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

R. M. Henry and Marcus Erwin vs. J. B. Mitchael et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. B. Mitchael is a non-resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News commanding the said J. B. Mitchael to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of said Court at the next Term thereof to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Momday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to answer plead or demur to said Plaintiff's Bill filed in said Court, or the same will be set for hearing exparte as to him. Witness I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheville the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1859. I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Issued 18th Dec., 1859. 6w.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at

ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year :

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

---

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY

AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
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AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggis's to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Fine Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and most valuable FARM, situated on New-Found Creek, 10 miles from Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, containing

450 Acres

of choice land, 100 of which is first rate bottom, with a splendid

MEADOW,

and a most excellent Orchard, a good dwelling house, comfortable out-buildings, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, six miles from French Broad and seven from the Sulphur Springs, well known as the

"Ratcliffe Place,"

is offered for sale. Said place is situated near a market, and a fine mountain range, and to any one wishing to locate in a fine healthy country for the purpose of farming, raising stock, &c., this is a most favorable opportunity of procuring at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, one of the best farms in the country.

This farms adjoins the Bascom College, where an excellent school will soon be in operation, and will afford rare educational facilities.

—ALSO—

That valuable and well known property in the

Town of Asheville,

situated on Main street, immediately opposite the store of Gaines, Deaver & Co., is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

This is known as one of the best business locations in Asheville. The lot contains about an acre, and has upon it a dwelling house, store house, out buildings, and a well of excellent water.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me at my residence 10 miles west of Asheville, or address me at Leicester, Buncombe county.

JAMES B. MEARS.

Dec. 8, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

LOST

IN Asheville on the 2d inst., an old Pocket Book, tied with a string, containing $91 in Bank bills, and a number of receipts. Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

December 15, 1859. JOHN KYLE.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
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100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
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It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
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Liver Disease,
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Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,

Jaundice,
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Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,

Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
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Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
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Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaint ;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE *PUREST AND BEST* PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.